

T H E N E W P O R T M E R C U R Y.

T U E S D A Y, O C T O B E R 22, 1793.

[N^o 1644.]

N E W P O R T: (Rhode-Island) Published by H E N R Y B A R B E R, near the State-House.

European Intelligence.

COPENHAGEN, July 27.

THE Russian fleet arrived in these Roads early in the morning of the 25th instant. It is at anchor near Charlottenlund, at the distance of a short league from Koge Bay. It consists altogether of thirty sail, frigates and cutters included. It is reported that this fleet will part in divisions. Some of the ships are to remain in these Roads, and others will be stationed at Elsinour.

Nine ships of the line, with their frigates, will immediately sail to the Mediterranean, on an expedition against Toulon; the rest bear sealed orders, which have not yet been opened. This fleet contains eight three deckers of 100 guns each, and seven of them are still in the Bay of Koge, where they will be obliged to disembark a range of their heavy artillery that they may be able to pass off the island of Almack, and to join afterwards the rest of the fleet in the Road. This fleet carries on board 12,000 soldiers, and our harbour exhibits now a most charming spectacle.

Paris, July 31. The National Convention has decreed, on the proposition of the Minister of the Home Department, that no premiums should in future be granted for the slave trade.

The Convention decreed, that all the ~~old and new~~ standards with emblems of Monarchy, which in 1790 were distributed among the Federalists, should be burnt on the 10th of August, and replaced by Republican banners.

The Convention passed also a decree, which orders all those who have still in their possession crosses of St. Louis, to deposit them with their Municipalities, before the 10th of August, under pain of being declared suspicious persons.

The Deputies from St. Domingo gave the following account of that Colony:

"The calamity of St. Domingo is at its height, Polverel and Santhonax exercise over the Colony the greatest Despotism; they imprison, according to their pleasure, the Citizens, who to escape from their fury, are obliged to fly to the mountains, or take refuge with strangers. These Commissioners arm the Arizans to promote their tyranny; the Colonists, in their turn, arm them to give them battle. If speedy succours are not given to that unhappy Island, it will be soon nothing but a field of blood and desolation—These wicked men appear to be the agents of Roland and Claviere. By the ruin of our Commerce, they certainly intend to second the ambitious views of our Enemies; and to hasten a Counter-Revolution by irritating our Maritime Towns."

"I have, for a long time," said Breard, "denounced Polverel and Santhonax; they have ever appeared to be vile intriguers. I know not from what fatality the Report I demanded on their conduct has never been made. The papers which served for the process of Blanchelande, prove that these Traitors employed the Forces of the Republic to protect the Counter-Revolution; and that, to far from executing your Decrees, they have been the cause of the ruin of the Colony."

The Committee of Public Welfare shall present the mode of executing the Decree; and shall join with that of the Colonies to make a Report, in the space of eight days, of the actual state of St. Domingo; and on the means of restoring peace to that wretched Colony.

Arras, July 27. The tribunal of the department of the Pas de-Calais have condemned to die, the ~~condemned~~ noble Star; he afterwards escaped by a chimney—The Municipality ordered the gates to be shut, decreed domiciliary visits and caused to be published a severe penalty against those who might conceal him. Nobody would give him an asylum; he applied to a young man, and prayed him to show him a house where he might be safe. Follow me, replied the young man, accepting from him some assignats of 5 livres each—he conducted him to one of the most ardent Patriots of the Town, who deprived him of life.

L O N D O N, August 9.

Not a little curiosity is excited, as to the reception which Lord Henry Spence's proposals may find at the Court of Stockholm. The Swedes, by their neutrality in the present war, are supposed to have a balance of trade in their favour of a million and a half annually; yet, from this neutrality, and from that of Denmark, the French derive nearly all their supplies of military stores, which must be so much the interest of the Swedes to withhold. The negotiation will doubtless be very tedious on both sides, and the result of it will be scarcely less important than a victory.

It is computed that there has been half a million of men lost since the commencement of the present war against the French, "There lies honour for you"—How much better employed would these men have been, in tilling the earth, or in following their various occupations, in which they might have done some good to society, in preference to having lost their lives in the service of the contending powers.

Answer of His Majesty the King of Poland to the Notes delivered by the Russian and Prussian Ministers, on the 24th of June.

"I do declare, in the presence, of the States in Diet assembled, that whereas I acceded to the General Confederation of Targowicz established under the protection of Her Imperial Majesty of all the Russias, I did it with the assurance that the Territories of the Republic would be preserved entire.

"This was the only prospect which guided my steps; and it is my duty to inform of this the States in Diet assembled, who, I hope, participate in my opinion respecting the integral preservation of the Domains of the Republic.

"I can foresee, that we are obliged to give a very select answer, penned in a few expressions, to the Notes received.

"But all our pretensions only consist, that our Territories be restored to us; and I hope, that Their Imperial and Royal Prussian Majesties will easily find, that our Nation has not given the smallest occasion for that dismemberment which the two Courts have intended to be expedient.

It is well known the *Epi. urians* were of opinion, that the Universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of *Atoms*. The unanimity of sentiment, which is said to prevail among the allied Powers, appears extremely miraculous. It is impossible to expect that a variety of Nations, whose political capacities are in every respect diametrically opposite, should ever agree, upon a subject of *Legislation*, we might as well concur in believing, that the accidental jumbling of letters in the alphabet would fall by chance into a most ingenious and learned Treatise of Philosophy.

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Aug. 12. The Convention has decreed; the arrest of all foreigners, natives of any of the Belligerent Powers, now in France, who have not taken up their settled residence for three years. And an Appeal to all the World on the plots made to destroy the Liberties of the French People.

August 17. General La'Morliere, who daily entertained the Convention with his signal successes against the troops of the Allies, has been delivered up to the revolutionary tribunal.

The removal of the Queen of France from the Temple to the Conciergerie, took place at mid-night; an hour, at which the streets of Paris are now free from almost all passengers, except the nightly patrols. One of the most ordinary carriages, kept for hire, was used upon the occasion, and her Majesty was not permitted to take with her any female attendant. Henriot, the commandant of the national guards, St. Andre, a commissioner of the convention, and one Mecon, whose office is not specified rode in the carriage with her, which was escorted by 150 Chasseurs.—Parties of national guards were posted at every avenue, at each of which the carriage was stopped, while Henriot himself gave the parole.

D U B L I N, August 3.

We hear from Cork, by this morning's post that three vessels which sailed from that port for London, were captured off the Lizard by a French privateer on Tuesday last.

The four regiments of Dragoon-Guards on this establishment, have just received orders immediately to prepare for embarkation.

Several pensions were at open market in the course of the present week, like debentures, or any other species of negotiable property.

A more affecting picture of human misery was never exhibited, than that which was drawn by Mr. Claud, Beresford, some days since in the House of Commons. Mrs. Beresford, went himself through the Liberty, in order to ascertain whether the alleged distresses of the manufacturers were real, and he confessed that he found it dreadfully verified; he said, that in some streets there were upwards of twenty families in the last stages of disease, arising from Famine! and that several thousands

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

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SAVANNAH (Georgia) September 12.
Yesterday, at 50 minutes past 1 o'clock, the mercury on the thermometer on Fahrenheit's scale ascended to 100 degrees, in Savannah.

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) Sept. 23.
Yesterday anchored at the fort, the brig Betty of Philadelphia, Captain Paul, from St. Croix, 14 days. On her passage she was boarded by the St. Helena, a French privateer of 16 guns, who informed the Captain of the Betty, that she had captured 16 sail of English vessels; among which was the Prince William Henry, a British privateer of 32 guns, and the Queen, of four guns.

FAYETTEVILLE (North-Carolina) Sept. 24.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston (S. C.) to his correspondent in this town, dated September 16.

"Yesterday a small French privateer, fitted out from the Cape, brought in here six English vessels she had captured; they were bound from the Bay of Honduras to England, loaded with logwood and mahogany. I thought she will not be permitted to dispose of them."

NORFOLK (Virginia) October 2.
On Monday last arrived in Hampton Roads, the ship George and Patty Washington, Captain Cook, from Bordeaux, bound to Baltimore, which place he left the 8th of August.

A French gentleman who came passenger informs, that on the 1st August the Royalists were defeated near Nant, but that at Saumur, the Royalists had attacked the Patriotic army and defeated them; particularly a body of 15,000 Parisians, under command of General Sautter, who escaped to Tours, the only fugitive. The Royalists, together, amounted to 130,000 men, completely armed, and commanded by good officers. Their proceedings were conducted with humanity, and even generosity, in such places as fell in their hands.

On Monday evening arrived in town, Capt. Marshall, of the schooner Crescent, from Jamaica, bound to Alexandria, who was captured the same morning between three and four leagues off the Light House, by the privateer Sans Culotte, of Marseilles.

On Sunday morning the above privateer captured the brig Cunningham, Capt. Cunningham, from Derry, in Ireland; she was an hour about four miles from land, and had taken a pilot on board two days before. Both the above vessels are sent to Baltimore.

OCTOBER 9.
By the arrival yesterday of the ship Thomas, Captain Vickery, in 33 days from Bordeaux, we have received Paris papers of the 25th of August, from which we have translated the following interesting and late intelligence:

L I L L E, August 21.
Letter from the Commissioners of the Army of the North. "THE retreat which our troops made on the night of the 18th from the village of Lincelle and Blaton, for fear of being surprised during the night, left us at first uncertain of the result of the affair of this morning; we now find it more advantageous than we at first supposed."

"On the 19th a vigorous attack was made upon Blaton, and we entirely defeated the enemy. There were among the enemy two companies of emigrants, bearing the Orange uniform, and the cross on their coats. The Republican troops put every one to the sword, and would not hold one as prisoner."

"At the same time the 12th regiment of infantry made an attack on the village of Lincelle, with the greatest courage; they took possession of a redoubt which would have insured us a complete victory, but not a reinforcement of 4000 English put our columns in disorder, and made us lose the hold; was it not for this circumstance, the affair of yesterday (the 18th) would have been a grand victory. This is certainly true, that the enemy, overpowered by the loss they have sustained, evacuated both villages of their own accord on the 19th, in the morning, leaving behind them their ammunition and baggage waggons, which our patrols took possession of a few hours afterwards. The inhabitants inform us, that the allied army lost more than 1000 men killed, and that they saw 40 waggons of wounded go off. We must not omit mentioning that our colleague Levalleur, too eager to carry off a piece of cannon, was summoned by three English men to surrender a prisoner; but while he answered them that a Deputy never surrendered, he fortunately made his escape. (Signed) BENTABULLE."

P A R I S, August 23.
The people crowd round the doors of the bakers; they are also as eager at the play houses in the evening. We can justly use the old Athenian adage—*Panem et Circenses*.

General Larocque is in the Abbaye prison. General Weyssman is put under guard of two soldiers, until his fate is determined by the Tribunal to which his case is referred.

General O'Moran, who commanded the Camp at Castel, is credited; he is accused of having formed a design to give up the camp of Poperingue to the enemy.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, August 15.
The National Convention, desirous to add to the precaution already taken, by the decree of the 26th of July last, to hinder the rise of the prices of produce and merchandise (which the present circumstances oblige us to consider of the first necessity) decreed as follows:

"Bread, biscuit, all kind of fish, fruit, cyder, wine, brandy, vinegar, oil, salt, honey, sugar, soap, tallow, coals, iron wrought or only melted, paper, linen, stuffs, and millinery (excepting silk) cannot, after the publication of this decree, be permitted to be EXPORTED from the territory of the Republic."

August 24.
Robertpire President
Every thing has changed within the four last years in France, except the coin, which is still the same; it remains to be changed. The National Convention this morning decreed, that the Livres shall be divided into ten equal parts, named *Dimes* (Decimes) the Dimes

they shall be estimated by livres, and decimal fractions of livres.

Decree of the 23d for the augmentation of the Armed Force.

Art. 1. From this moment, to that when the enemy shall be driven out of the territory of the Republic, all the French are required to be ready for service under arms. The young men shall go to combat; the married men shall forge arms; the women shall make tents, clothes, and serve as nurses in the hospitals; the children shall scrape lint; the old men shall be taken to public places, to excite the courage of the warriors, by preaching "Hated to Kings, and unity to the Republic."

2. The buildings belonging to the nation shall be changed for the time into barracks; the public squares into stables for horses; the caves for extracting saltpetre.

3. The muskets shall be exclusively given to those who go to the armies. The interior service shall be performed with towing pieces and broad swords.

4. All saddle horses shall be ordered for the service of the artillery.

5. The committee of public safety, in conjunction with the executive council, is charged to take the necessary measures for establishing an extraordinary fabrication of arms, which may answer to the eagerness and energy of the people. Thirty millions of livres shall be put in the hands of the Minister at War for this purpose. The central place of fabrication to be at Paris.

6. Representatives of people who are sent to the departments to execute the present decree, shall have the same power in their respective districts, as those at present in the army.

7. No substitutes can be allowed in the service for which any man is upon; and the magistrates, or functionaries, shall remain at their posts.

8. The recruiting shall be universal;—the citizens from 18 to 25 shall march the first; they shall assemble without delay.

9. The representatives of the people shall take the necessary precautions to prevent the citizens from assembling only as provisions are provided for them; at their places appointed for mustering.

10. The places for assembling shall be appointed as circumstances require, and designed by their representatives.

11. Each place shall have its Battalion, with a standard bearing the following inscription: "The French people rise against Tyranny." (Le Peuple Francais debout contre les Tyrans.) The organization and pay of these battalions shall be the same as those now on the frontiers.

12. To obtain a sufficient quantity of provisions, the Farmers and Overseers of the national lands shall gather the produce of their lands, and deposit them in the principal granaries of their respective districts.

13. The proprietors, farmers, and holders of grain, are ordered to pay their arrears in grain, even the two thirds of those of 1793.

14. The National Convention adds to the number of its representatives near the army, the citizens Chabot, Tallien, Lecarpentier, Darnogre, Brissot, &c.

15. The envoys of the Primary Assemblies are required to assemble immediately in their respective districts, to fulfil their civic mission, agreeable to their decree of the 14th August.

16. The Minister at war is charged to send instructions and military agents, and take every measure necessary for the execution of the present decree. Fifty millions of livres shall be vested in his hands, for this purpose, to be at his disposal.

From a further review of the French Papers we have received, which are as late as the 26th August, we find that the proceedings against General Couthon were going on again, after having been interrupted for several days. That the army of the King of Prussia had been weakened by the troops which were sent to garrison Mayence—that it was obliged to act only on the defensive, and had marched towards Frankfort. We find mention made of a grand defeat of the Emperor's Army, have experienced, but as there are no details given in full, we cannot inform the public. The French Paper, says a paper of the town, were at an hour of Quiberon Bay; they speak of being driven in sight of the English fleet for two days but could not bring them to action.

Capt. Vickery informs, that on the 14th of August, the Combined Armies having advanced as far as Maubridge, were attacked by the French army, and after a severe action, obliged them to retreat back to their former post near Vale de la Vierge. In consequence of the above news, the stocks at Bordeaux rose from 3 per cent to 11. That the late decree of the National Convention, prohibiting the exportation of Merchandise, &c. prevented the sailing of several American vessels, who were ready to sea. That a deputation from the American Captains, was despatched to Paris, to know what was to be done, and the result was not known when Capt. Vickery sailed. That the Intergens were in great force, and had been defeated in an action at La Vendee, on the 20th of August, where they lost 7000 men, and a quantity of cannon. That the English fleet were again at sea.

FREDERICK TOWN, September 19.
The trial of Edouard John Morgan is now going on at head quarters, General Poley, president of the court martial—Members—Majors, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Doyle and John Mills—Captains—Ford, Porter, Guion, Petes, Eaton, Jeffers, M. Campbell, B. Price, and J. Pierce.

P I T T S B U R G H, October 5.
By Mr. Achelon who arrived at Washington on Friday the 27th ult. from Head Quarters in 18 days, we are informed, that the army is said to be about 300, in good health, good spirits, and in a high state of discipline. The horse about 300—in good plight and capable of any service. The road to Fort J. is now well made, and improved since the last campaign—5000 thousand bushels of corn was raised in the neighbourhood of Fort Jefferson this summer by the patriots. Waggons had been busily employed in drawing out the stores, till

on the express arriving from the President of the United States, announcing the result of the treaty, and giving orders to prepare to carry on a campaign, the Kentucky volunteers were called, and it was expected the army would be ready to move in four days. General Wayne had appointed the Colonels of the volunteers; the Colonels appointed the Majors; the Majors the Captains; the Captains the Subalterns; and also chose and nominated the soldiers whom they wished to accompany them; in which case it was a point of honour not to refuse.

Piomingo, of the Mountain Leader, the Chickasaw Chief, was on his way with 200 warriors; 15 had arrived at the camp, 50 were at Lexington, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.
The George Buckley is arrived from London, in 38 days passage. She lies below Gloucester. Mr. Wignel and several of the company of Comedians on board, came to town last Saturday, and viewed the new theatre.

The French cruizers in the Baltic, we are informed, have been very successful this season. One cutter only has carried into Christianstadt 14 sail of English and Dutch ships.

Near 100 sail of vessels are now riding anchor in the Delaware bound to this port, but, on account of the prevailing Epidemic are not permitted to come up to unload. Most of the fall vessels from Europe are amongst the number.

We are informed by a person from Maryland, who on his way to this city passed thro' Delaware state, the latter end of last week; that a waggon from Philadelphia with dry goods, &c. was seized near the town of Millford, in Delaware state, by a number of the inhabitants of the town and vicinity, and burnt to ashes, with the whole load, under apprehensions of its being infected with the contagion that has prevailed in this city. "The enraged crowd, that seized the waggon, manifested every token of desperate fury and terror, and in the height of their temporary madness, seized a woman that was in the waggon; striped, tarred, and feathered, and otherwise ill-treated her, to the lasting disgrace of the people of that town and neighbourhood, who could to far throw aside the native dignity of man, as to permit such a shameful outrage. A negro man, who drove the waggon, made his escape with the utmost difficulty from those terrified and desperate people."—Some of the inhabitants of Newcastle have behaved with equal inhumanity to our unfortunate citizens. They even would not hand a piece of dry stick, at the end of a pitchfork.

N E W Y O R K, Oct. 14.
We hear that the British Ministry have declared that should America continue to permit the French to bring prizes into their ports, that they will immediately give orders for the capture of every and all American vessel which may be found on the high seas.

Extract of a letter from Citizen Mouffenhier, Consul of the French Republic at Baltimore, to Citizen Guizot Minister Plenipotentiary, dated October 6, 1793.

"The schooner Sans Culottes, from Marseilles, has lately captured an Irish brig, which has on board 11 passengers who had sold themselves, as slaves for a term of 4, 5, and 6 years in order to pay their passage. The Captain of the schooner, an American citizen, gave them; but I rejected the proposal with contempt, and gave them their liberty immediately. I pay no attention to the fact that they were very pleasing to the inhabitants, who daily to the number of which there are a great number and who would certainly have branded me, had I acted otherwise. The passengers are exceedingly grateful and implore the blessing of Heaven for the French Republic, and all her agents, who are actuated by similar motives."

It being reported, that Mr. WHITTIMORE, an Officer of the Armistade, who was taken by the British frigate, Sandy Hook, a few days before the attack between those frigates, will not be considered by the British as an Officer of the Republic of France, on account of his having been an American Citizen, taken up as a Pirate. We have authority to assure the public, that until a satisfactory explanation will be given this subject, NO EXCHANGE of any English made prisoner by the Ships of the republic of France will take place—And that the Consul of the French nation in the United States are, in the mean time, instructed by the Minister accordingly, not to treat, as a state, or consent, to any such exchange.

We learn by a gentleman who has just arrived from Amsterdam, that the late Marquis DE LA FAYETTE died at Magdeburg in prison.

The latter part of this gentleman's life has been singularly unfortunate indeed! His death will be unitedly regretted by Americans.

On Monday last sailed from this port, the Frigate Le Surveillante, of 40 guns, with Admiral G. S. and family on board, and the Doree East Indiam both bound for France.

OCTOBER 15.
By advices per last mail from Canada, as late 29th September we have confident intelligence, Gen. Gahband had been kept at the Fort of St. John by Col. Gordon commander thereof, and imprisoned there until the Governor's pleasure was known.

By Samuel Ogden, just arrived from Canada, we that five days before he left Quebec, Lord Dorchester and family, had arrived there—They left England 5th August.

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington, dated August 26, 1793.

"The army has not yet moved, but General M. is indefatigable in every necessary preparation, and things may be expected from him which will give courage and discipline can produce so far as he is acquainted with his enemy. Our numbers are still and no one thing is wanting in the arrangements. While the regular troops, one thousand volunteers, der General Scott from Kentucky will be a check on us, as a distinct army, and there being all mounted thought of themselves to be equal to all the Indians will make head against us. It is said we shall within twenty four hours after an express arrives the commissioners, unless they arrive before we do. We shall proceed on General Scott's advice."

SAVANNAH (Georgia) September 12.

Yesterday, at 50 minutes past 1 o'clock, the mercury on the thermometer on Fahrenheit's scale ascended to 200 degrees, in Savannah.

CHARLESTON (South-Carolina) Sept. 23.

Yesterday anchored at the fort, the brig Betty of Philadelphia, Captain Paul, from St. Croix, 14 days. On her passage she was boarded by the St. Helena, a French privateer of 16 guns, who informed the Captain of the Betty, that she had captured 16 sail of English vessels; among which was the Prince William Henry, a British privateer of 12 guns, and the Queen, of four guns.

FAYETTEVILLE (North-Carolina) Sept. 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charleston (S. C.) to his correspondent in this town, dated September 16.

"Yesterday a small French privateer, fitted out from the Cape, brought in here six English vessels she had captured; they were bound from the Bay of Honduras to England, loaded with logwood and mahogany. 'Tis thought she will not be permitted to dispose of them."

NORFOLK (Virginia) October 2.

On Monday last arrived in Hampton Roads, the ship George and Patty Washington, Captain Caulk, from Bourdeaux, bound to Baltimore, which place he left the 8th of August.

A French gentleman who came passenger informs, that on the 1st August the Royalists were defeated near Nantz, but that at Saumur, the Royalists had attacked the Patriotic army and defeated them; particularly a body of 15,000 Parisians, under command of General Sauterre, who escaped to Tours, the only fugitive. The Royalists, together, amounted to 130,000 men, completely armed, and commanded by good officers. Their proceedings were conducted with humanity, and even generosity, in such places as fell in their hands.

On Monday evening arrived in town, Capt. Marshall, of the schooner Crescent, from Jamaica, bound to Alexandria, who was captured the same morning between three and four leagues off the Light house, by the police privateer Sans Culotte, of Marseilles.

On Sunday morning the above privateer captured the brig Cunningham, Capt. Cunningham, from Derry, in Ireland; she was at anchor about four miles from land, and had taken a pilot on board two days before. Both the above vessels are sent to Baltimore.

OCTOBER 9

By the arrival yesterday of the ship Thomas, Captain Vickery, in 33 days from Bourdeaux, we have received Paris papers of the 25th of August, from which we have translated the following interesting and late intelligence:

L I L L E, August 21.

Letter from the Commissioners of the Army of the North. "THE retreat which our troops made on the night of the 18th from the village of Lincelle and Blaton, for fear of being surprised during the night, left us at first uncertain of the result of the affair of this morning; we now find it more advantageous than we at first supposed.

"On the 19th a vigorous attack was made upon Blaton, and we entirely defeated the enemy. There were among the enemy two companies of emigrants, bearing the Orange uniform, and the cross on their coats. The Republican troops put every one to the sword, and would not hold one as prisoner.

"At the same time the 12th regiment of infantry made an attack on the village of Lincelle; with the greatest courage; they took possession of a redoubt which would have insured us a complete victory, had not a reinforcement of 4000 English put our column in disorder, and made us lose the field; was it not for this circumstance, the affair of yesterday (the 19th) would have been a grand victory. This is certainly true, that the enemy, overpowered by the loss they have sustained, evacuated both villages of their own accord on the 19th, in the morning, leaving behind them their ammunition and baggage waggons, which our patrols took possession of a few hours afterwards. The inhabitants inform us, that the allied army lost more than 1000 men killed, and that they saw 40 waggons of wounded go off. We must not omit mentioning that our colleague Levasseur, too eager to carry off a piece of cannon, was surrounded by three Englishmen to surrender a prisoner; but while he answered them that a Deputy never surrendered, he fortunately made his escape. (Signed) BENTABOLLE."

P A R I S, August 23.

The people crowd round the doors of the bakers; they are also as eager at the play-houses in the evening. We can justly use the old Athenian adage—*Panem et Circenses*.

General Larocque is in the Abbaye prison. General Wetherman is put under guard of two soldiers, until his fate is determined by the Tribunal to which his case is referred.

General O'Moran, who commanded the Camp at Castel, is arrested; he is accused of having formed a design to give up the camp of Poperingue to the enemy.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, August 15.

The National Convention, desirous to add to the precaution already taken, by the decree of the 26th of July last, to hinder the rise of the prices of produce and merchandise (which the present circumstances oblige us to consider of the first necessity) decrees as follows:

"Bread, biscuit, all kind of fish, fruit, cyder, wine, brandy, vinegar, oil, salt, honey, sugar, soap, lard, coals, iron unwrought or only melted, paper, linen, stuffs, and millenary (excepting silk) cannot, after the publication of this decree, be permitted to be EXPORTED from the territory of the Republic."

August 24.

Robertpere President

Every thing has changed within the four last years in France, except the coin, which is still the same; it remains to be changed. The National Convention this morning decrees, that the Livre shall be divided into ten equal parts, named *Dimes*. (Declines) the Dimes shall be divided into ten *Dimes*, named *Cents* (Cittimes) so that a livre shall be 200 cents. A future French man

ney shall be estimated by livres, and decimal fractions of livres.

Decree of the 23d for the augmentation of the Armed Force.

Art. 1. From this moment, to that when the enemy shall be driven out of the territory of the Republic, all the French are required to be ready for service under arms. The young men shall go to combat; the married men shall forge arms; the women shall make tents, clothes, and serve as nurses in the hospitals; the children shall scrape lint; the old men shall be taken to public places, to excite the courage of the warriors, by preaching "Hated to Kings, and unity to the Republic."

2. The buildings belonging to the nation shall be changed for the time into barracks; the public squares into stables for horses; the caves for extracting salt-petre.

3. The muskets shall be exclusively given to those who go to the armies. The interior service shall be performed with fowling pieces and broad swords.

4. All saddle horses shall be ordered for the service of the artillery.

5. The committee of public safety, in conjunction with the executive council, is charged to take the necessary measures for establishing an extraordinary fabrication of arms, which may answer to the eagerness and energy of the people. Twenty millions of livres shall be put in the hands of the Minister at War for this purpose. The central place of fabrication to be at Paris.

6. Representatives of people who are sent to the departments to execute the present decree, shall have the same power in their respective districts, as those at present in the army.

7. No substitutes can be allowed in the service for which any man is upon; and the magistrates, or functionaries, shall remain at their posts.

8. The recruiting shall be universal;—the citizens from 18 to 25 shall march the first; they shall assemble without delay.

9. The representatives of the people shall take the necessary precautions to prevent the citizens from assembling only as provisions are provided for them; at their places appointed for mustering.

10. The places for assembling shall be appointed as circumstances require, and designed by their representatives.

11. Each place shall have its Battalion, with a standard bearing the following inscription: "The French people rise against Tyrants." (Le Peuple Francais debout contre les Tyrans.) The organization and pay of these battalions shall be the same as those now on the Frontiers.

12. To obtain a sufficient quantity of provisions, the Farmers and Overseers of the national lands shall gather the produce of their lands, and deposit them in the principal granaries of their respective districts.

13. The proprietors, farmers, and holders of grain, are ordered to pay their arrearsages in grain, even the two thirds of those of 1793.

14. The National Convention adds to the number of its representatives near the army, the citizens Chabot, Tallien, Lecarpentier, Dantignolle, Brissot, &c.

15. The envoys of the Primary Assemblies are requested to assemble immediately in their respective districts, to fulfil their civic mission, agreeable to their decree of the 14th August.

16. The Minister at war is to send instructions and military agents, and take every measure necessary for the execution of the present decree. Fifty millions of livres shall be vested in his hands, for this purpose, to be at his disposal.

From a further review of the French Papers we have received, which are as late as the 26th August, we find that the proceedings against General Cuthbert were going on again, after having been interrupted for several days. That the army of the King of Prussia had been weakened by the troops it had left to garrison Mayence—that it was obliged to act only on the defensive, and had marched towards Flanders. We find mention made of a grand defeat the Combined Armies have experienced, but as there are no details given in full, we cannot inform the particulars. The French fleet, says a paper of the 20th, were at anchor in Quiberon Bay; they speak of having been in sight of the English fleet for two days but could not bring them to action.

Capt. Vickery informs, that on the 14th of August, the Combined Armies having advanced as far as Maubeuge, were attacked by the French army, and after a severe action, obliged them to retreat back to their former post near Valenciennes. In consequence of the above news, the stocks at Bourdeaux rose from 5 per cent to 11. That the late decree of the National Convention, prohibiting the exportation of Merchandise, &c. prevented the sailing of several American vessels, who were ready for sea. That a deputation from the American Captains, was despatched to Paris, to know what was to be done, and the result was not known when Capt. Vickery sailed. That the Insurgents were in great force, and had been defeated in an action at La Vendee, on the 10th of August, where they lost 7000 men, and a quantity of cannon. That the English fleet were again at sea.

FREDERICK TOWN, September 19.

The trial of Ensign John Morgan is now going on at head quarters, General Poley, president of the court martial—Members—Majors, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Doyle and John Mills—Captains—Ford, Porter, Guion, Petes, Eaton, Jeffers, M. Campbell, B. Price, and J. Pierce.

PITTSBURGH, October 5.

By Mr. Acheson who arrived at Washington on Friday the 27th ult. from Head Quarters in 18 days, we are informed, that the army is said to be about 300, in good health, good spirits, and in a high state of discipline. The horse about 300—in good plight and capable of any service. The road to Fort Jefferson well made, and improved since the last campaign—Sixty thousand bushels of corn was raised in the neighbourhood of Fort Jefferson this summer by the garrison. Waggons had been busily employed in drawing out the stores, till orders came to desist lest unwarlike should be given to the Indians, and the treaty should be disturbed. But

on the express arriving from the President of the United States, announcing the result of the treaty, and giving orders to prepare to carry on a campaign, the Kentucky volunteers were called, and it was expected the army would be ready to move in four days. General Wayne had appointed the Colonels of the volunteers; the Colonels appointed the Majors; the Majors the Captains; the Captains the Subalterns; and also chose and nominated the soldiers whom they wished to accompany them; in which case it was a point of honour not to refuse.

Piomingo, or the Mountain Leader, the Chickasaw Chief, was on his way with 200 warriors; 15 had arrived at the camp, 50 were at Lexington, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The George Barclay is arrived from London, in 38 days passage. She lies below Gloucester. Mr. Wignel and several of the company of Comedians on board, came to town last Saturday, and viewed the new theatre.

The French cruizers in the Baltic, we are informed, have been very successful this season. One cutter only has carried into Christianstadt 14 sail of English and Dutch ships.

Near 100 sail of vessels are now riding anchor in the Delaware bound to this port, but, on account of the prevailing Epidemic are not permitted to come up to unload. Most of the fall vessels from Europe are amongst the number.

We are informed by a person from Maryland, who on his way to this city passed thro' Delaware state, the latter end of last week, that a waggon from Philadelphia with dry goods, &c. was seized near the town of Milford, in Delaware state, by a number of the inhabitants of the town and vicinity, and burnt to ashes, with the whole load, under apprehensions of its being infected with the contagion that has prevailed in this city. "The enraged crowd, that seized the waggon, manifested every token of desperate fury and terror, and in the height of their temporary madness, seized a woman that was in the waggon; striped, tarred, and feathered, and otherwise ill-treated her, to the lasting disgrace of the people of that town and neighbourhood, who could so far throw aside the native dignity of man, as to permit such a shameful outrage. A negro man, who drove the waggon, made his escape with the utmost difficulty from those terrified and desperate people."—Some of the inhabitants of Newcastle have behaved with equal inhumanity to our unfortunate citizens. They even would not hand a piece of dry stick, at the end of a pitchfork.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14.

We hear that the British Ministry have declared that should America continue to permit the French to bring prizes into their ports, that they will immediately give orders for the capture of every and all American vessel which may be found on the high seas.

Extract of a letter from Citizen Moissenier, Consul of the French Republic at Baltimore, to Citizen Genl, Minister Plenipotentiary, dated October 6, 1793.

"The schooner Sans Culottes, from Marseilles, has lately captured an Irish brig, which has on board 116 passengers who had sold themselves, as slaves for the term of 4, 5, and 6 years in order to pay their passage. The Captain of the prize expressed an inclination to let them; but I rejected the proposal with contempt, and gave them their liberty immediately. My reason was very pleasing to the inhabitants, especially to the Irish, which there are a great number, and who would certainly have blamed me, had I acted otherwise. The passengers are exceedingly grateful and implore the blessings of Heaven for the French Republic, and all her agents, who are actuated by similar motives."

It being reported, that Mr. WHITMORE, an Officer of the Ambuscade, who was taken by the Dutch frigate off Sandy Hook, a few days before the attack between those frigates, will not be considered by the British as an Officer of the Republic of France, on account of his having been an American Citizen, but treated as a Pirate. We have authority to assure the public, that until a satisfactory explanation will be given on this subject, NO EXCHANGE of any Englishman made prisoner by the Ships of the republic of France will take place—And that the Consuls of the French nation in the United States are, in the mean time, instructed by the Minister accordingly, not to treat, negotiate, or consent, to any such exchange.

We learn by a gentleman who has just arrived from Amsterdam, that the late Marquis DE LA FAYETTE died at Magdeburg in prison.

The latter part of this gentleman's life has been singularly unfortunate indeed! His death will be universally regretted by Americans.

On Monday last sailed from this port, the French Frigate Le Serravalant, of 40 guns, with Admiral Gaspard and family on board, and the Dutch East-Indian, both bound for France.

OCTOBER 15.

By advices per last mail from Canada, as late as 29th September we have confident intelligence, that Gen. Galbaud had been kept at the Fort of St. Johns, by Col. Gordon commander thereof, and imprisoned there until the Governor's pleasure was known.

By Samuel Ogden, just arrived from Canada, we learn that five days before he left Quebec, Lord Dorchester, suit and family, had arrived there—They left England 5th August.

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington, dated August 26, 1793.

"The army has not yet moved, but General Wayne is indefatigable in every necessary preparation. Every thing may be expected from him which produces courage and discipline can produce, so far as he is acquainted with his enemy. Our numbers are sufficient, and no one thing is wanting in the arrangements. Beside the regular troops, one thousand volunteers, under General Scott from Kentucky will march out with us, as a distinct army, and there being all mounted, will make head against us. It is said we shall march within twenty four hours after an express arrives from the commissioners, unless they advise to the contrary. We shall proceed on Gene St. Clair's old road as far as Fort Jefferson, because we have posted built there at every twenty odd miles, and a good road for artillery

and waggon is already cut, but from thence we shall march North West as Gen. St. Clair did, not knowing the true course or distance, which are now well ascertained.

"This day the trial of Ensign John Morgan ended—On his being asked what time was necessary to his defence, he addressed the court to the following purport; I believe in the very words. 'Gentlemen, I do not wish to say a word in my defence, but to submit the matter to you on evidence before you, well assured of an honourable acquittal.' He then withdrew and it is expected the court will give in their decision to-morrow—Those who have attended the proceedings say matters are very clearly in the Ensign's favor, and that it only remains to be known whether it is an act of mutiny, in an inferior officer to write and point out to the government or executive of the United States, the misconduct and official misrepresentation of his commanding general.

"Unfortunately for General St. Clair, he had been induced to give in an additional charge against Morgan, accusing him of falsehood unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in writing to the Secretary at War that General Butler, one of the best and bravest of men was killed, in or on, or during a charge on the enemy, and that he was by his side; I say that this has been to ineffectually and honourably proved by voluntary evidence, (for it is said Morgan declined to seek any) that the accusation is held in the utmost abhorrence. I will give you the substance of one testimony on this subject.

"Sergeant Major McKee being sworn, testified, that on 4th of November 1791, he followed Gen. Butler on a charge on the Indians made by Major Butler at the head of his battalion; that in animating the men to the charge, Gen. Butler was shot through the body and immediately fell from his horse; that this deponent was one of the first men who endeavored to assist him; that at the moment of Gen. Butler's falling, he, the deponent, saw Mr. Morgan at his side, that whilst he (this deponent) John Motherell and others were carrying Gen. Butler to the center of the camp, Mr. Morgan continued to encourage the troops on to the charge, which enabled this deponent, &c. to carry off the General's body, by thus covering them.

"Q. Did you see General Butler fall on a charge on the enemy?

"Ans. I did.

"Q. Did you see Mr. Morgan by his side?

"Ans. I did. He was close to him with his drawn sword, animating the men to the charge, calling in a strong voice, charge, charge my brave fellows, the day is our own."

"P. S. 20th. When I wrote the foregoing I expected, to have been able to have told you the result of Morgan's Court Martial—but after all the proceedings were closed in the manner above mentioned, General St. Clair, who has been indefatigable in this business induced the Court to open again their proceedings as he had new evidence to offer. It seems that he had failed in his proofs, even of Mr. Morgan's having either written or published the letters for which he was arrested, and it was to establish these, that he now wished a delay; for whether these letters were true or false, he says they were equally mutiny. The proceedings are now closed, and on Monday Mr. Morgan who confessed his having written the letters, is to give in his justification of them, and Father (after having examined the truth of every allegation, in his letter) what the consequences may be. News yet from the Treaty. (Am, &c.)"

Capt. Martin of the Ship Providence, from Leith, in lat. 40 was boarded by the British Frigate B. from, on the 7th instant, on a cruise, steering to the southward and eastward; and on the 12th, he was boarded by the French Republic's Ship Concord, to the eastward of Montak point; the French fleet were then in company; after which they continued their course in the track of the Boston Frigate.

Yesterday returned to this port, the French Sloop of War La Perdrix; having sprung a leak.

The following paragraph is taken from a Paris paper of the 7th of August—

The wife of Pison, late Mayor of Paris, with her son, and another fugitive Lady, have been arrested at Monfort a sea port in Normandy, opposite to the Isle of White in England; for which country it was supposed they aimed to escape.

NEW-HAVEN, October 16.

The following was received a few days since—the author is a Negro, formerly a slave of Mr. Ralph Isaac of Branford. He joined the British during the late war, and by that government was transported, with a number of others, to the British settlement at Sierra Leone, in Africa.

"August 19th, 1793, SIERRA LEONE, Africa. Mr. Ralph Isaac,

SIR—These few lines comes from Cago Isaac, hoping to find you and family well, beg you'll be so kind as to forward the enclosed to my brother, letting him know I am well by God's blessing, and hopes he is the same, and likewise to my sister Patience, hope she is well; inform them I am at Sierra Leone and well satisfied with the place—a new settlement, but no dislike to it, being very well used for an old man, from having great supplies from London, from the owners at home—Could wish to hear from them, that I may be happy to hear of their welfare, and to all my acquaintance and friends. This is a very plentiful place—rice grows here—plenty of fish and all other necessaries—such as wild meat, deer, buffaloes and others.

From your humble servant, CAGO ISAACS."

PORTLAND (District of Maine) October 14.

The failures that have happened in England since the breaking out of the present war, are estimated at the enormous amount of Twenty Millions sterling; a sum exceeding one half of the current specie of the British empire; and an this calamity within the narrow limits of three months. An event not to be paralleled in the commercial history of Europe. The London Gazette for several days in May, contained a list of from 20 to 30 Bankrupts.

General VALENCE (says a late London Paper) has

neral's he says, "I am now going to America, and I hope to find in that happy country, that safety and protection, which the English, under the influence of an ambitious Minister, have denied me."

The privateers sent out from Liverpool, England, are 64 in number, 46 of which were ships, the residue brigs and sloops—the number of guns they mount is 1034. The prizes and recaptures made by them the 1st July, were twenty six.

NEWBURY-PORT, October 9.

By a late visitation of the Selectmen and School-Committee of this Town, to the Public Schools, it appears that there are about 900 Children now educating at the expense of the Town. Notwithstanding the smallness of this Town, when compared with Boston, there are two more Public Schools here than there are in that place—Such is the opinion of the inhabitants of this Town, with regard to the necessity of well educating the rising Generation, that they cheerfully support a public, and several private Schools.

Last week, the Rev. Dr. Bais of this town, received official notice, from the Episcopal Convention of the State of Vermont, of his unanimous election as their Bishop.

BOSTON, October 17.

Capt. Benjamin Ome, from St. Urcia informs us, that it was difficult to procure any information, there relative to the situation of the Powers at war—Government being very jealous of the evil consequences that might ensue from the People's knowing too much. It was however, currently reported, and generally believed, that the Spanish troops had resolved to march to the frontiers; and the people there were much afraid of the consequences.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this town.

"The Executive Power of the United States has prohibited the Consuls from condemning prizes. That, however, did not appear to them greatly expressed in the treaties between France and America. I am told a negotiation is on foot, to adjust those matters. The result of the prohibition is, that the captors must take upon themselves the management of their prizes, and the sale, when, as far as it respects the cargoes, will be attended with no difficulty; but those who would purchase the vessels will not easily take them without a previous condemnation recourse must be had, I think, to the nearest French settlement."

Capt. Odell, arrived last week, from Gardaloupe.—While he was there, the negroes on the plantations rose and embodied, and on the 5th of August marched against the town of St. Anne's—but the inhabitants went out and attacked them, beat them off, and killed a number. It was said, that about 300 had been destroyed at different times—among the number taken prisoners, was a priest, who in the market place had his brains blown out by four boys, with each a pistol, after which one of them cut off his head with a dagger. Several of the more active negroes had been taken, and being from place to place, leading upon the slaves where they went to rise, for now was their time; such were treated with no mercy; but when brought to town the inhabitants fell upon them with their broad axes, and cut them to pieces, leaving such mangled carcasses for the dogs. The inhabitants of the plantations were fleeing in consternation to the towns, for safety.

NEWPORT, October 12.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, of this State, are to meet at South Kingfield.

Dr. Rush, in a Letter to Dr. R. Rogers of New York, dated, Oct. 7, asserts that he has satisfactory Documents in his Possession to prove, that the Disorder which has prevailed with so much Mortality there for six Weeks past, was generated in Philadelphia. The Doctor observes, that it is most mortal between the Ages of 14 and 25; that it attacks all Ages; and even young Children are not exempt from it. A Recovery or Death generally happens, in acute Cases, on the 3d, 5th, or 7th Days. His principal Remedy for Cure are the mercurial Medicines, purging and bleeding; cold Air, cool Drink, &c. and total Abstinence from animal Food, till the Patient is able to walk about.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friend in New York, dated Oct. 11.

"The fever with us rises in my Opinion with increasing Violence—the Houses, where I am visiting the Ladies, are going in a I Directions.—The Father of all Mankind only knows where it will end; for indeed without a speedy Clasp on it seems inevitable, we shall all perish this week in Town."

Letters from Paris, dated the 14th inst. state (says a London Paper of August 12.) That the Queen has undergone Three different Examinations, with an Impediment, a Presence of Mind, and a Precision in her Answers, which struck with Astonishment and completely discomfited her Judges.—Unable to sustain her Gaily in any Respect whatever, they have ordered her to be removed from the Conciergerie to a more decent Place of Confinement, and her Cause is taken from the Revolutionary Tribunal, and referred to the Committee of Public Welfare. We hear that a considerable Party are endeavouring to save her Life, while another set of less Consequence, to use her only as an Instrument to check the Progress of the Austrians.

In a late Petition to the British Parliament, among many other Grievances, they state, that the Majority of the British House of Commons is chosen by 154 Persons ONLY.

According to Reports from the Jerseys, the Students have quitted the College at Princeton, through an Apprehension of the Yellow Fever spreading to that Place. It is added, that the Commencement, which is held annually on the last Wednesday in September is postponed.

Last Thursday Evening were married, in this Town, by the Rev. William Smith, JOHN BENTLEY, Esq. a respectable Planter from the Island of St. Domingo, to Miss HARRIET NIXON, a young Lady from South-Carolina.

We are informed, that Accounts from Philadelphia, as late as Thursday last, mention their having had a considerable Rain there, that the Weather had become

DIED]—At Philadelphia, of the malignant Fever, Rev. FRANCIS A. FLEMING, D. D. one of the Pastors of St. Mary's Church in that City.

—JONATHAN DICKINSON SERGEANT, Esq;

—At Coasters Harbour Island, of the Natural Small-Pox, Miss SARAH AVERELL, aged 73, Widow of Mr. Abijah Averell, formerly of this Town.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

A T several times the subject of building a Bridge over Howland's Ferry has been the general topic of the town; and just as it had opened into a period of almost establishing a feasible plan for its execution, the pursuit at once became discontinued.—For what this can be attributed I am unable to say.

As an unobstructed intercourse with the country must contribute abundantly to the interest of the public—more particularly to that of this town, and the eastern part of the State—Would it be improper for the Selectmen of Newport to appoint a committee in order to confer with some judicious bridge-builders, geographers, surveyors, and, if found practicable, to effectuate the project attending the enterprise?

It seems necessary that the above should be previously complied with, to the adoption of any measure for displaying its expenses.—But after this, should the town find that the Bridge might be erected with much less cost than what has been anticipated, and should it take it, there is no doubt, in my opinion, but that, from an application to the General Assembly, a Lottery would be granted for that purpose; which, with what might be collected by private subscription, would be a sufficiency to effect the object.

I flatter myself that the inhabitants of this town, reflecting on the many important advantages resulting from such an extensive communication with the country, will feel themselves too interested to relinquish the effort untried—especially as the trouble of having the ferry forayed, &c. will be but very inadequate to the satisfaction of knowing whether the Bridge can, or cannot be built; and, if performable, of ascertaining the expense that would accrue from its accomplishment.

V. L. A. 10 R.

Newport, October 18, 1793.

For Charleston & Georgetown, (SOUTH CAROLINA)

THE SLOOP FANNY, Burthen about 60 Tons, EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master, now lying at Cotterell's Wharf—will sail by the 5th of next Month—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to CALEB COGGESHALL, near the State House, who wants a BOY, about 14 Years of Age, as an Apprentice.

Newport, 21st, 10th Month, 1793.

M. C O U R E,

Late a SURGEON in the French Army, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just arrived in Newport, and proposes to practice in the Line of his Profession.—He was a participant in acquiring those who are afflicted with Cholera, and he is in Possession of two Specifics, with the aid of which he can, and radically cures the Cholera, and the most inveterate Old Sores, and is even cured of their burning, if those Diseases are not by even New Remedies cured. He may be spoke with at his Lodging, at the corner of the court's, on the Long-Wharf.

Newport, Oct. 19, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP, RUSSIA DUCK, RAVENS' DUCK, BAR-IRON,—and RUSSIA SHEETING.

DANCING SCHOOL.

M. ST. AMAND presents his Respects to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Town of Newport, and informs them, that he has just opened his DANCING SCHOOL, in Mr. PENROSE'S HALL, for instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to Dance, MINUETS, and COUNTRY DANCES, in the most elegant style, Three Days in a Week, viz. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from the 1st of the Month till One for Ladies and from Six o'clock till Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen.

And offers the Ladies and Gentlemen, who will patronize him in this Branch, that every Attention will be paid to the Improvement of his Pupils, and good Regulations shall be kept in the School;—and there was are not willing to conform themselves to it, will not be admitted.

He has also, TWO DOLLARS Insurance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He will also teach the VIOLIN and MUSIC, by Principles.

Any Communication addressed to him, will be

and waggon is already cut, but from thence we shall march North West as Gen. St. Clair did, not knowing the true course or distance, which are now well ascertained.

"This day the trial of Ensign John Morgan ended—On his being asked what time was necessary to his defence, he addressed the court to the following purport; I believe in the very words. 'Gentlemen, I do not wish to say a word in my defence, but to submit the matter to you on evidence before you, well assured of an honourable acquittal.' He then withdrew and it is expected the court will give in their decision to-morrow—Those who have attended the proceedings say matters are very clearly in the Ensign's favor, and that it only remains to be known whether it is an act of mutiny, in an inferior officer to write and point out to the government or executive of the United States, the misconduct and official misrepresentation of his commanding general.

"Unfortunately for General St. Clair, he had been induced to give in an additional charge against Morgan, accusing him of falsehood unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in writing to the Secretary at War that General Butler, one of the best and bravest of men was killed, in or on, or during a charge on the enemy, and that he was by his side; I say that this has been to incontestibly and honourably proved by volunteer evidence, (for it is said Morgan disdained to seek any) that the accusation is held in the utmost abhorrence. I will give you the substance of one testimony this subject.

"Serjeant Major M'Kee being sworn, testified, that on 4th of November 1791, he followed Gen. Butler on a charge on the Indians made by Major Butler at the head of his battalion; that in animating the men to the charge, Gen. Butler was shot through the body and immediately fell from his horse; that this deponent was one of the first men who endeavoured to assist him; that at the moment of Gen. Butler's falling, he, the deponent, saw Mr. Morgan at his side, that whilst he (this deponent) John Motherell and others were carrying Gen. Butler to the center of the camp, Mr. Morgan continued to encourage the troops on to the charge, which enabled this deponent, &c. to carry off the General's body, by thus covering them.

"1st. Quest. by the court. Did you see General Butler fall on a charge on the enemy?

"Ans. I did.

"Quest. Did you see Mr. Morgan by his side?

"Ans. I did. He was close to him with his drawn sword, animating the men to the charge, calling in a strong voice, charge, charge my brave fellows, the day is our own."

"P. S. 20th. When I wrote the foregoing I expected this, to have been able to have told you the result of Morgan's Court Martial—but after all the proceedings were closed in the manner above mentioned, General St. Clair, who has been indefatigable in this business induced the Court to open again their proceedings as he had new evidence to offer. It seems that he had failed in his proofs, even of Mr. Morgan's having either written or published the letters for which he was arrested, and it was to establish these, that he now wished a delay, for whether these letters were true or false, he says they were equally Mummy. The proceedings are now closed, and next Monday Mr. Morgan who confessed his having written the letters, is to give in his justification of them, indifferent (after having examined the truth of every allegation, in his letters) what the consequences may be. News yet from the Treaty. I am, &c."

Capt. Martin of the Ship Providence, from Leith, in lat. 40 was boarded by the British Frigate B. Lion, on the 7th instant, on a cruise, steering to the southward and eastward; and on the 12th, he was boarded by the French Republic's Ship Concorde, to the eastward of Montak point; the French fleet were then in company; after which they continued their course in the track of the Boston Frigate.

Yesterday returned to this port, the French sloop of War La Perdrix; having sprung a maul.

The following paragraph is taken from a Paris paper of the 7th of August—

The wife of Pétion, late Mayor of Paris, with her son, and another fugitive Lady, have been arrested at Monsieur a sea port in Normandy, opposite to the Isle of White in England; for which country it was supposed they aimed to escape.

NEW-HAVEN, October 16.

The following was received a few days since—the author is a Negro, formerly a slave of Mr. Ralph Isaacs, of Branford. He joined the British during the late war, and by that government was transported, with a number of others, to the British settlement at Sierra-leone, in Africa.

"August 19th, 1793, SIERRA LEONE, Africa. Mr. Ralph Isaacs,

Sir—These few lines comes from Cago Isaacs, hoping to find you and family well, beg you'll be so kind as to forward the enclosed to my brother, letting him know I am well by God's blessing, and hopes he is the same, and likewise to my sister Patience, hope she is well; inform them I am at Sierra-leone and well satisfied with the place—a new settlement, but no dislike to it, being very well used for an old man, from having great supplies from London, from the owners at home—Could wish to hear from them, that I may be happy to hear of their welfare; and to all my acquaintance and friends. This is a very plentiful place—rice grows here—plenty of fish and all other necessaries—such as wild meat, deers, buffaloes and others.

From your humble servant,
CAGO ISAACS."

PORTLAND (District of Maine) October 14:

The failures that have happened in England since the breaking out of the present war, are estimated at the enormous amount of Twenty Millions sterling; a sum exceeding one half of the current specie of the British empire; and all this calamity within the narrow limits of three months. An event not to be paralleled in the commercial history of Europe. The London Gazette for several days in May, contained a list of from 20 to 30 Bankrupts.

General VALENCE (says a late London Paper) has embarked for America. In a private letter of that Ge-

neral's he says, "I am now going to America, and I hope to find in that happy country, that safety and protection, which the English, under the influence of an ambitious Minister, have denied me."

The privateers fired out from Liverpool, England, are 64 in number, 46 of which were ships, the residue brigs and sloops—the number of guns they mount is 1034. The prizes and recaptures made by them the 1st July, were twenty six.

NEWBURY-PORI, October 8.

By a late visitation of the Selectmen and School-Committee of this Town, to the Public Schools, it appears that there are about 900 Children now educating at the expense of the Town. Notwithstanding the smallness of this Town, when compared with Boston, there are two more Public Schools here than there are in that place—Such is the opinion of the inhabitants of this Town, with regard to the necessity of well educating the rising Generation, that they cheerfully support public, and several private Schools.

Last week, the Rev. Dr. Bais of this town, received official notice, from the Episcopal Convention of the state of Vermont, of his unanimous election as their Bishop.

BOSTON, October 17.

Capt. Benjamin Ome, from St. Ugea informs, us, that it was difficult to procure any information there relative to the situation of the Powers at war—Government being very jealous of the evil consequences that might ensue from the People's knowing too much. It was however, currently reported, and generally believed, that the Spanish troops had refused to march to the frontiers; and the people there were much afraid of the consequences.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this town.

"The Executive Power of the United States has prohibited the Consuls from condemning prizes. That, however, did not appear to them clearly expressed in the treaties between France and America. I am told a negotiation is on foot, to adjust those matters. The result of the prohibition is, that the captors must take upon themselves the management of their prizes, and the sale, which, as far as it respects the cargoes, will be attended with no difficulty; but those who would purchase the vessels will not easily take them without a previous condemnation recourse must be had, I think, to the nearest French settlement."

Capt. Odell, arrived last week, from Gaudaloupe.—While he was there, the negroes on the plantations rose and embodied, and on the 5th of August marched against the town of St. Ann's—but the inhabitants went out and attacked them, beat them off, and killed a number. It was said, that about 300 had been destroyed at different times—among the number taken prisoners, was a priest, who in the market place had his brains blown out by four boys, with each a pistol, after which one of them cut off his head with a dagger. Several of the more active negroes had been taken, riding from place to place, calling upon the slaves where they went to rise, for now was their time; such were treated with no mercy; but when brought to town the inhabitants fell upon them with their broad axes, and cut them to pieces, leaving their mangled carcasses for the dogs. The inhabitants of the plantations were fleeing in consternation to the towns, for safety.

NEWPORT, October 12.

On Monday next the Hon. GENERAL ASSEMBLY, of this State, are to meet at South Kingstown.

Dr. Rush, in a Letter to Dr. Rodgers, of New York, dated, Oct. 2, asserts that he has satisfactory Documents in his Possession to prove, that the Disorder which has prevailed with so much Mortality there for Six Weeks past, was generated in Philadelphia. The Doctor observes, that it is most mortal between the Ages of 14 and 25; that it Attacks all Ages; and even young Children are not exempt from it. A Recovery or Death generally happens, in acute Cases, on the 3d, 5th, or 7th Days. His principal Reliance for Cure are the mercurial Medicine, purging and bleeding; cold Air, cool Drink, &c. and total Abstinence from animal Food, till the Patient is fit to walk about.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friend in New York, dated Oct. 11.

"The Fever with us rages in my Opinion with increasing Violence—the Herdes, while I am writing this Letter, are going in all Directions.—The Father of all Mercies only knows where it will end; for indeed without a speedy Cessation it seems inevitable, we shall all perish that are left in Town."

Letters from Paris, dated the 11th inst. state (says a London Paper of August 20) That the Queen has undergone Three different Examinations, with an Intemperity, a Prefence of Mind, and a Precision in her Answers, which struck with Amusement and completely discomfited her Judges.—Unable to find her Guilty in any Respect whatever, they have ordered her to be removed from the Conciergerie to a more decent Place of Confinement, and her Cause is taken from the Revolutionary Tribunal, and referred to the Committee, of Public Welfare. We hear that a considerable Party are endeavouring to save her Life, while another of no less Consequence, to use her only as an Instrument to check the Progress of the Austrians.

In a late Petition to the British Parliament, among many other Grievances, they state, that the Majority of the British House of Commons is chosen by 154 Persons ONLY.

According to Reports from the Jerries, the Students have quitted the College at Princeton, through an Apprehension of the Yellow Fever spreading to that Place. It is added, that the Commencement, which is held annually on the last Wednesday in September is postponed.

Last Thursday Evening were married, in this Town, by the Rev. William Smith, JOHN SOLLEE, Esq; a respectable Planter from the Island of St. Domingo, to Miss HARRIET NEXLE, a young Lady from South-Carolina.

We are informed, that Accounts from Philadelphia, as late as Thursday last, mention their having had a considerable Rain there, that the Weather had become cooler, and that the malignant Fever prevailing there, began to bear a favourable Aspect.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, of the malignant Fever, Rev. FRANCIS A. FLEMING, D. D. one of the Pastors of St. Mary's Church in that City.

—JONATHAN DICKINSON SERGEANT, Esq;
—At Coasters Harbour-Island, of the Natural Small-Pox, Mrs. SARAH AVERELL, aged 73, Widow of Mr. Abijah Averell, formerly of this Town.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

AT several times the subject of building a Bridge over Howland's Ferry has been the general topic of the town; and just as it had ripened into a period of almost establishing a feasible plan for its execution, the pursuit at once became discontinued.—For what this can be attributed I am unable to say.

As an unobstructed intercourse with the country must contribute abundantly to the interest of the public—more particularly to that of this town, and the eastern part of the state—Would it be improper for the freemen of Newport to appoint a committee in order to confer with some judicious bridge-builder, get him to survey the ferry, and, if found practicable, to estimate the expenses attending the enterprise?

It seems necessary that the above should be previously complied with, to the adoption of any measure for defraying its expenses.—But after this, should the citizens, finding that the Bridge might be erected with much less cost than what had been anticipated, incline to undertake it, there is no doubt, in my opinion, but that, from an application to the General Assembly, a Lottery would be granted for that purpose; which, with what might be collected by private subscription, would be a sufficiency to effect the object.

I flatter myself that the inhabitants of this town, reflecting on the many important advantages resulting from such an extensive communication with the country, will feel themselves too interested to relinquish the effort unassayed—especially as the trouble of having the ferry surveyed, &c. will be but very inadequate to the satisfaction of knowing whether the Bridge can, or cannot be built; and, if performable, of ascertaining the expenses that would accrue from its accomplishment.

VIA TOR.

Newport, October 18, 1793.

For Charleston & Georgetown,
(SOUTH CAROLINA)

THE SLOOP FANNY, Burthen about 60 Tons, EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master, now lying at Cotterell's Wharf—will sail by the 5th of next Month—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to CALEB COGGESHALL, near the State House, who wants a BOY, about 14 Years of Age, as an Apprentice.

Newport, 21st, 10th Month, 1793.

M. C O U R E,

Late a SURGEON in the French Army, RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just arrived in Newport, and proposes to practice in the Line of his Profession.—He would particularly acquaint those who are afflicted with Cancers, &c. that he is in Possession of two Specifics, with the help of which he easily and radically cures the Cancer, and the most inveterate old Sores, and is even sure of their Success, if those Diseases are not, by their Nature, incurable.—He may be spoke with at his Lodgings at Mr. Adancourt's, on the Long-Wharf.

Newport, Oct. 19, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,—and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

DANCING SCHOOL:

M. ST. AMAND presents his Respects

to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Town of Newport, and informs them, that he Yesterday opened his DANCING-SCHOOL, at Mrs. PENROSE'S HALL, for instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to Dance. MINUETS, COTILLIONS, and COUNTRY-DANCES, in the most fashionable Style, Three Days in a Week, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning till One for Ladies—and from Six o'Clock till Nine in the Evening for Gentlemen.

And assures those Ladies and Gentlemen, who shall patronize him in this Branch, that every Attention will be paid to the Improvement of his Pupils, and good Regulations shall be kept in the School;—and those who are not willing to conform themselves to it, will not be admitted.

His Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He will also teach the VIOLIN and MUSIC, by Principle.

Any Commands, addressed to M. ST. AMAND, at M. ADANCOURT'S House, will be attended to.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1793.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS;

Delivered by Mr. HARPER, in the Character of Cassio, previous to the Performance of Shakspeare's celebrated Tragedy of Othello; in which a Gentleman performed the Part of the Moor, for his Amusement, with great Applause.

BEFORE this brilliant House, behold your Cassio bend,
To pay a Tribute to the Moor, his Lord and Friend.
Away with Foes then—while I to you impart,
The present Impulse of Othello's generous Heart.
Nor Guilt, nor vain Ambition, brings him here to Night,

In Friendship's Cause, he offers thus—a little Mite;
In Friendship's Cause alone, he acts a generous Part,
And imitates that Good, which now warms every Heart;
His honest Offering then, you will not deem unwelcome,
Friendship, true Friendship oft has been found in disguise.

The Mode—however novel on our little Stage,
On other Boards has oft adorn'd the present Age.

In Arms—his great Columbia's Sons decided,
To distant Lands, a bright Example—to be treasured;
Shall then the much lov'd Nurse, and the immortal Bard,
Jere find Neglect, and lose their merited Reward?
No—No—in Arts, as well as Arms, his Race shall flourish.

And to Fame's Temple mount, swift on the Wings of Time.

In Friendship's noble Cause, you're all assembled here,
What has Othello then you'll try to tear?

My kind Patrons, yes, here more from you is due,
To bear a first Appearance in Othello through a
The Attendant is arduous—generous the Cause,
And all his wished—his hoped Rewards—your A.
PLEASE.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Ships or Vessels Cabins---Sheet-Iron Dipping Pans---and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yara—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the greatest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brays, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of DANIEL BEBEE, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are desired to present the same; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make Payment to the Subscriber, at his Lodgings at Mrs. Bentley's, on Cowley's Wharf (to call).

ABSALOM BEBEE, Administrator.

Newport, October 7, 1793.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c

General-Treasurer's OFFICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Newport, who are indebted to this State, for Interest Bonds (of the Money emitted in May, A. D. 1786) are required to call at this Office, and discharge the same, which will prevent an expensive Prosecution that must take Place at the next November Court of Common Pleas, held in said County.

HENRY SHERBURNE, Gen. Treasurer.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—A beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL, for teaching the

FRENCH LANGUAGE,

on the First Day of October next, at his COFFEE-HOUSE near the Theatre, at the Entrance of the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual SCHOOL in the Day Time.

It will be open Five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He also keeps BOARDING and LODGING for young Gentlemen, who are desirous to perfect themselves in that Language, with more Facility and Dispatch.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,

RUSSIA DUCK,

RAVENS DUCK,

SWEDISH BAR-IRON,

of the first Quality.

**PHILADELPHIA, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA, and }
SWEDS,**

RUSSIA clean HEMP,

RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and

CORDAGE, of all Sizes,

Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent

Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH CLARKE, Esquire, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment—otherwise they will be sued, at next November Court.

REBECCA CLARKE, Exec^{tr}

Newport, 3d of the 10th Month, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and

N. E. Rum,

Brandy and Geneva,

Brown and Loaf Sugar,

Excellent Bohea Tea,

Chocolate and Coffee,

Ginger,

Pimento,

Pepper,

Nutmegs and Raisins,

Flour and Ship Bread,

Beet and Pork,

Metal Tea-Pots,

An Assortment of Glass

Ware,

Farmers' Shovels, Hoes,

and Scythes,

Cotton and Wool Cards,

Bellovers,

Brothers,

Nail Hammers,

Sheep Shears,

Writing and Wrapping

Paper,

Bar Soap,

White Lead ground in

Oil,

Lignumvire Mortars,

Spinning Cottons,

Grindstones,

Cotton Wool by the Ball,

Excellent Salt for the

Fishery,

Anchor and Cordage of

all Sizes,

Iron Chisels,

&c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen

Pecc Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards,

Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission,

and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said

CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close

the same, by Cash or otherwise.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

An APPRENTICE, at the Hat making Business.

ALAD about 16 Years old, large of his Age—to whom good Encouragement will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Oct. 7, 1793.

WANTED, immediately,

TWO or Three Journeymen SHOEMAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given.—Apply to

CHAPPELL and HOLT.

Newport, Sept. 15, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, &c. are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,

LEVIN HANDY,

WILLIAM HANDY,

THOMAS HANDY,

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

} Executors.

Newport August 5, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

Stephen Deblois,

From London, Bristol and Holland,

A GENERAL Assortment of GOODS, particularly in the Hardware Branches, which may be had, at his Store, on the most reasonable Terms. Also, Japanned TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

Newport, September 30, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the

Hoghead or Barrel,

Geneva, by the Pipe, Hoghead, Barrel, or Cask,

Molasses, by the Hoghead, or Barrel,

Brown Sugar, by the Hoghead or Barrel,

Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,

Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

He has just received, a CONSIGNMENT of ONE

HUNDRED BARRELS of Alexandria and Baltimore FINE FLOUR, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSCO

BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him

on the shortest Notice.

A L S O,

A small FARM, distant from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Necessaries thereon, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

There is a small Quantity of LAND to be sold, adjoining said Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaser.

L I K E W I S E,

Two good Dwelling Houses, situated in different

Parts of Newport, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING

Business, in all its Branches.—And has now a small

Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which

he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD

and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next,

A LARGE commodious HOUSE

together with a large Garden LOT adjoining

situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM

REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said House is now

repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For

Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

Benoni Peckham

Inform his Customers and others,

THAT he has turned himself into

a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality

and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Co-

mode, Cuffs and Corks, in the newest Fashion.—

Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those

Gentlemen who have lost their Hair. He returns his Thanks

to those who have been pleased to favor him with

Custom the Year past, and hopes, by Ready Attention

Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on

the Night of the 28th Instant, a large, likely

Negro, named MARY, about 22 Years of

Age, speaks good English, dresses her Hair high; or

away with her One night Chemise Gown, One

Linen Dito, One blue and white striped Linnen

One purple Muslin Skirt, One white Drape D

Three Flannel Petticoats, One black Silk Hat,

black figured Worked Cloak, One night Chemise

Gown, One white Linnen Dito, One red and

Woollen Dito, Shoes, Stockings, and a large

set of other wearing Apparel.—Whoever will

find said Negro, and return her to the Subscriber, in

any City, State of Rhode Island, shall have FIVE

DOLLARS Reward, paid by

JOSEPH NOY

N. B. All Persons are forbid harboring, or

or harboring said Negro, on Penalty of the Law.

Westerly, Sept. 30, 1793.

WHERE the Subscribers being appointed by the

Trustful Town Council of Newport, Com-

missioners to receive and examine the Claims of the

debtors to the Estate of JOSEPH FREEMAN, late of

Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented insolvent; al-

lons having any Demands on said Estate, may

think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our

Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date,

the Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

SAMUEL JOHNSON

JOHN STEVENS.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are re-

quired to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEMAN, Administrator.

Newport October 7, 1793.

State of Rhode Island, &c. June 1794

PURSUANT to an Order of the

Assembly, the Creditors of JOSEPH STONE

of Portsmouth, Yeoman, now residing in Little

ton, are hereby notified to appear, at the General

Assembly to be held at South Kingstown, on the

day in October next, if they shall think

it proper to do so, and to bring in their

Claims (if any they may have) with their

Benefit of the insolvent AS. should not be

HENRY WARREN.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS;

Given by Mr. HARPER, in the Character of Cassio, previous to the Performance of Shakespeare's celebrated Tragedy of Othello; in which a Gentleman performed the Part of the Moor, for his Amusement, with great Applause.

BEFORE this brilliant House, behold your Cassio bend,
To pay a Tribute to the Moor, his Lord and Friend.
Away with Fict on then—while I to you impart,
The present Impulse of Othello's generous Heart.
Nor Guilt, nor vain Ambition, brings him here to Night,

In Friendship's Cause, he offers thus—a little Mite;
In Friendship's Cause alone, he acts a generous Part,
And imitates that Good, which now warms every Heart;
His honest Offering then, you will not deem unwelcome,
Friendship, true Friendship oft has been found in disguise.

The Mode—however novel on our little Stage,
On other Boards has oft adorn'd the present Age.

In Arms—has great Columbia's Sons decreed,
To distant Lands, a bright Example—to be free'd!
Shall then the much lov'd Nine, and the immortal Bard,
Here find Neglect, and lose their merited Reward?
No—No—in Arts, as well as Arms, his Race shall shine,

And to Fame's Temple mount, swift on the Wings of Time.

In Friendship's noble Cause, you're all assembled here,
What has Othello then you'll say to fear?
My kind Patrons, yes, here more from you is due,
To bear a first Appearance in Othello through:
The Actor is *arduous*—generous the Cause,
And all his wished—his hoped Reward is—your APPLAUSE.

Joseph Mumford,

NEAR THE RED MARKET,

Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,

Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Vessels Cabins---Sheet-Iron Dipping Pans---and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent snuff by the Dozen or Pound.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Estate of DANIEL BEEBE, late of Newport, Mariner, deceased, are desired to present the same; and those indebted to said Estate are required to make Payment to the Subscriber, at his Lodgings at Mrs. Bentley's, on Cowley's Wharf (so called).

ABRAHAM BEEBE, Administrator.

Newport, October 7, 1793.

State of RHODE ISLAND, &c.

General-Treasurer's OFFICE.

THE Inhabitants of the County of Newport, who are indebted to this State, for Interest Bonds (of the Money emitted in May, A. D. 1786) are requested to call at this Office and discharge the same, which will prevent an expensive Prosecution that must take Place at the next November Court of Common Pleas, held in said County.

HENRY SHERBURNE, Gen. Treasurer.

Newport, Sept. 23, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY—A beautiful Assortment of PAPER HANGINGS—best warranted SCYTHES—and a good Assortment of Iron Potts, Kettles, Skillets, &c.

Newport, June 17, 1793.

French School.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he intends opening his EVENING SCHOOL, for teaching the

FRENCH LANGUAGE, on the First Day of October next, at his COFFEE-HOUSE near the Theatre, at the Entrance of the Long-Wharf, provided Twelve Scholars offer, and continue his usual SCHOOL in the Day Time.

It will be open Five Days in the Week, for both Sexes, and requests the Encouragement of those who are desirous of learning that polite and beneficial Language.

The Terms are, TWO DOLLARS Entrance—and FOUR DOLLARS per Quarter.

He also keeps BOARDING and LODGING for young Gentlemen, who are desirous to perfect themselves in that Language, with more Facility and Despatch.

WILLIAM ADANCOURT.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

Christ. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA,
RUSSIA, and } **BAR-IRON,**
SWEDS,
RUSSIA clean **HEMP,**
RUSSIA and **RAVENS DUCK,** and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine **SALT,** of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH CLARKE, Esquire, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment—otherwise they will be sued, at next November Court.

REBECCA CLARKE, Exec^{rs}
Newport, 3d of the 10th Month, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND

Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and **Kitchen Stoves,**
N. E. Rum, Franklin Ditto for Fire
Brandy and Geneva, Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar, Close Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea, Philadelphia refined and
Chocolate and Coffee, Swedes Bar-Iron,
Ginger, Iron Rods for Nails and
Pimento, Spikes,
Pepper, Sheet-Iron,
Nutmegs and Raisins, A general Assortment of
Flour and Ship Bread, Hollow Ware,
Beef and Pork, 20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
Metal Tea-Pots, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Win-
An Assortment of Glass dow Glass,
Ware, Cod Hooks,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, Shot and Powder,
and Scythes, Brimstone,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Copperas,
Bellows, Alum,
Brushes, Redwood,
Nail Hammers, Logwood,
Sheep Shears, Fustick and Lignumvite,
Writing and Wrapping Frying Pans,
Paper, Warming Pans,
Hard Soap, Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Flat Irons,
Oil, Brass Candlesticks,
Lignumvite Mortars, Brass Kettles,
Spermaceti Candles, Steelyards,
Grindstones, Scale Beams,
Cotton Wool by the Bail, Chest and Padlocks,
Excellent Salt for the Candle Snuffers,
Fishery, Penknives,
Anchor and Cordage of Knives and Forks, &c.
all Sizes, &c. &c.
Iron Cabooes, A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen
A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards,
Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

An APPRENTICE, at the Hat making Business.

ALAD about 16 Years old, large of his Age—to whom good Encouragement will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.
Newport, Oct. 7, 1793.

WANTED, immediately,

TWO or Three Journeymen SHOE-MAKERS, that are good Workmen, to whom good Encouragement will be given.—Apply to CHAPPELL and HOLT.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } Executors.

Newport, August 5, 1793.

JUST IMPORTED, BY

Stephen Deblois,

From London, Bristol and Holland.

A GENERAL Assortment of GOODS, particularly in the Hardware Branches, which may be had, at his Store, on the most reasonable Terms. Also, Japanned TEA-TRAYS and WAITERS, LOOKING GLASSES, &c. &c.

Newport, September 30, 1793.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hoghead, Barrel, or Cask,
Molasses, by the Hoghead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

He has just received, a CONSIGNMENT of ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of Alexandria and Baltimore FINE FLOUR, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSQUO BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him on the shortest Notice.

A L S O,

A small FARM, distant from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Necessaries thereon, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

There is a small Quantity of LAND to be sold, adjoining said Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaser.

L I K E W I S E,

Two good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of Newport, which he will sell cheap for Cash. He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the 12th Day of September next, **A**LARGE commodious HOUSE, together with a large Garden LOT adjoining, situated on Easton's Point, the Property of WILLIAM REDWOOD, of Philadelphia.—Said House is now repairing, and will be put in complete Order.—For Terms apply to V. WIGHTMAN.

Newport, July 6, 1793.

Benoni Peckham

Inform his Customers and others,

That he has turn'd himself with a new Supply of HAIR, of the first Quality, and is now ready to furnish Ladies with Braids, Combs, Cushions and Curls, in the newest Fashion.—Also Cues, and Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have lost their Hair. He returns his Thanks to those who have been pleased to favour him with their custom the Year past, and hopes, by Ready Attention to Business, to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the Night of the 28th Instant, a large, likely Negro Wench, named MARY, about 22 Years of Age, speaks good English, dresses her Hair high; carries away with her One light China Gown, One white Linen Ditto, One blue and white striped Linen Dress, One purple Moiré Skirt, One white Diaper Dress, Three Flannel Petticoats, One black Silk Hat, One black figured Worsted Cloak, One light China Gown, One white Linen Dress, One red and white Woollen Dress, Shoes, Stockings, and a large Supply of other wearing Apparel.—Whoever will take up said Negro, and return her to the Subscriber, in Wexley, State of Rhode Island, shall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, paid by

JOSEPH NOYES.

N. B. All Persons are forbid trucking, exchanging, or harbouring said Negro, on Penalty of the Law.
Wexley, Sept. 30, 1793.

WHE the Subscribers being appointed by the Wexley Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH FREEMAN late of Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

SAMUEL JOHNSON.

JOHN STAVENS.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEMAN, Administrator.
Newport October 7, 1793.

State of Rhode Island, &c. June 17, 1793.

PURSUANT to an Order of the General Assembly, the Creditors of JOSEPH STASSON, of Portsmouth, Yeoman, now residing in Littleton, are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at South Kingstown, on the 1st day in October next, if they shall think fit, in the Cause (if any they may have) why his Petition for Benefit of the insolvent Act, should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secy.